

OPEN RUPTURE WITH AUSTRIA IS IMMINENT.

Vienna Will Not Meet Demands of Washington, and Division Seems to be Inevitable.

WASHINGTON PREPARED FOR WORST BY OUTSIDE TIPS

Word Must Come From Ambassador Penfield Soon, or Some More Diplomats Will Go Home.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Austria, according to unofficial information received in authoritative quarters here today, will not meet the demands of the United States in her forthcoming reply to the Anconia note and Teutonic diplomatic circles are represented as being prepared for severance of diplomatic relations.

Although the state department so far has received from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, no forecast of the reply, it was understood that unless some excellent reason for continuing diplomatic correspondence on the subject was presented, no course seems to remain but to break off relations.

State department officials are expecting information about the reply, which might have been secured by Ambassador Penfield during informal conferences with Baron von Burian, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Advises received recently through Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Austrian charge here, were to the effect that Austria would be "guided by concern" for the good relations existing between the two countries.

The position of the state department is that there can be no discussion over the official admissions of the Austrian admiralty which formed the basis of the correspondence, unless Austria denies the accuracy of that statement.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Unconfirmed advises from Vienna, as published by the Petit Journal, say the impression prevails in Austro-Hungarian governmental circles, that the forthcoming reply to the second American note regarding the Anconia incident will bring about a diplomatic rupture between the two nations.

The Petit Journal's dispatch, forwarded from Geneva, says:

"According to advises from Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian answer to the American note was the subject of a long discussion Sunday night, between Premier Tisza, of Hungary, and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Baron von Burian. The foreign minister also conferred with Dr. C. T. Dumka, former ambassador at Washington."

"Although no definite decision has yet been reached, the impression in governmental circles is that the answer will bring about a diplomatic rupture."

Christian & Co. INSURANCE

FOR SALE.

Well equipped cleaning, pressing and hot renovating business with good patronage. Only hot cleaning establishment within eighty miles in any direction. Best of reasons for selling Address Box 596, Carlsbad, N. M.

If you MUST swear, call at the court office and do it legally. Notar always in

EDDY GROVE CAMP W. O. W.

Meets first Thursday night each month at W. O. W. Hall. Visiting sovereigns and members urged to attend. A. R. O'QUINN, Clerk BOB HAMLEN, C. C.

Christian & Co. INSURANCE

DAIRY CREAMERY

ORIGIN OF DAIRY BREEDS.

High Milk Production the Result of Selection and Breeding.

The man who desired larger production of dairy products began selecting the cows that produced heaviest and used these as foundations upon which to begin his breeding operations, says the Kansas Farmer.

This selection and breeding was carried on in several different countries resulting in different breeds. The result has been the development of seven breeds varying in color, size and richness and quality of milk. However, it is a notable fact that, although these cows were used by different races of people in different climates some for high yields of butter fat, others for high yields of milk, some larger size to add meat production to dairy production and others without any apparent regard to size yet in general type and conformation high producing cows of all these different breeds are very similar.

This similarity of conformation of profitable dairy cows has led to the recognition of what is known as the dairy type. This type is the result of the evolution of the dairy cow, a survival of the fittest. The early breeders selected the heaviest producers, used them for breeding stock and the result is the fifth angular conformation which is known as the dairy type.

There have been a great many efforts made in recent years to breed high producing dairy cattle carrying heavy fleshing characteristics of the beef cow, but failure has been the result. The thick fleshing characteristic of the good beef cow is not to be coordinated with high and profitable milk production of the good dairy cow. Each is a special purpose animal, in herding in one case the tendency to turn feed into beef, in the other to turn it into milk.

PREPOTENT DAIRY SIRES.

Value of Inbreeding Milk Cattle to Grade Up the Herd.

The question arises as to how long a time may be used. Inbreeding has been condemned by a great many breeders and it also finds earnest advocates among a great many others, says Professor Neal of the Kansas State college. The difficulty is not with the principle of inbreeding, but lies wholly with the skill of the breeder. It must always be remembered that where a sire is mated with his daughter his blood is intensified and his characteristics are much more likely to appear in the next generation and become more firmly fixed in the family.

If this sire is a poor individual and if he has inherited weakness of constitution, it may other characteristics that are undesirable this second generation.

Give the sow and pigs plenty of room on the sunny side of a building.

Colony houses for brood sows are more sanitary than a central house.

If your little pigs are troubled with scours change the diet of the sow. Do not feed dirty, spoiled or sour feed. Thoroughly cook all meat scraps.

If hard bony enlargements form on the hock joints of your small pigs the chances are that they have rickets. Introduce some new blood into the herd and feed your pigs per each 100 pounds weight a mixture of calcium phosphate pulverized, mix with two ounces mineral carbated salts ten ounces.

For worms give five grains calomel and ten grains santonin per each 100 pounds, followed in about six hours by a bran mash or give ten grains santonin and twenty grains arsenic but after a twenty four hour fast.

Follow some of your hogs to the packing house and see them inspected. It will pay in case they are tubercular.

Use plenty of whitewash around the pens.

Isolate all sick hogs. Burn all dead ones.—Dr. J. B. Coffman, Idaho Sta-

Authenticated yearly records of dairy cows of the various breeds, says Professor A. R. Neal of the Kansas Agricultural College are as follows: Best Holstein, 3,362 pounds of milk and 126 pounds of butter fat; best Jersey, 3,362 pounds of milk and 109 pounds of butter fat; best Ayrshire, 3,092 pounds of milk and 104 pounds of butter fat; best Guernsey, 3,096 pounds of milk and 108 pounds of butter fat. The average farm milk cow produces 3,062 pounds of milk and 126 pounds of butter fat in a year. The cow shown is a pure bred Jersey.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hog is by nature a forager. He likes to graze and root, and the more of his food that he can make is gathered in this way and the greater the ease with which he can secure water the more profitable is he likely to be to his owner. In such states as Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky grazing crops should furnish hogs with fully 75 per cent of their food. Varying conditions will naturally affect this percentage in other sections, but there are several principles in the selection of pasture crops for pork production which are alike every

CONTINUOUS GRAZING FOR HOG PROFITS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hog is by nature a forager. He likes to graze and root, and the more of his food that he can make is gathered in this way and the greater the ease with which he can secure water the more profitable is he likely to be to his owner. In such states as Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky grazing crops should furnish hogs with fully 75 per cent of their food. Varying conditions will naturally affect this percentage in other sections, but there are several principles in the selection of pasture crops for pork production which are alike every



FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

where Among these may be mentioned, first, the adaptability of the crop to the soil and the climate; second, the taking of the hogs for it; third, the amount of nourishment it furnishes and its influence on the character of the meat produced; fourth, the length of time the crop can be pastured and its ability to renew itself after it has been pastured off.

An interesting instance of what can be done by careful planting of pastures is reported by a county agent in Virginia, who was, however, extremely lucky with his sows. Starting with five sows, he produced an actual cash income of \$473.50, while the increase in the fertility of the land was considered to do more than offset the cost of taxes, insurance, depreciation, etc. The sows farrowed in January, producing a total of thirty-five pigs. The fall farrow brought fifty-five more. The January pigs were fed on 1,000 pounds of shorts until April 1, when they were turned into a three acre lot which had been sown the previous September with rape and crimson clover. They grazed these throughout April. In the 1st of May they were turned into lot No. 2, also three acres which had been sown on Sept. 15 with rape, heat and white crimson clover, which had been grazed until June 1, when they were moved to lot No. 3, again three acres. This had been sown on Oct. 1 with wheat and vetch, and the pigs grazed it until June 20. Lot No. 4, of two acres, afforded them wheat from June 21 to July 15. For the rest of the month they were fed green corn and in Aug. 1 put back into lot No. 1, which had been sown to New Era corn in the interval. Green corn was used to grazing the pigs until Sept. 1, soy beans were ready in lot No. 2. By Oct. 1 more pigs were ready in lot No. 4, and these were grazed until Oct. 20, when corn was available for grazing in lot No. 3, where the pigs were kept until Nov. 15. In this way eleven acres furnished the herd pasture from April 1 to Nov. 15, with the exception of two weeks at the end of July, when green corn was fed. Green corn was also used through the month of August to supplement the pigs.

The only actual cash outlay for the year's work was the purchase of five sows at \$11 each and of 1,000 pounds of shorts and seed, the whole amounting to \$141.80. In addition to this, 350 bushels of corn were consumed, 150 to finish off with. At 75 cents a bushel this amounted to \$202.50, but the actual cost of production was only about 30 cents a bushel. Labor, use of the land and other items brought the expense of the total investment up to \$626.30. The returns were estimated at \$805.20, thirty-eight pigs being left in hand, valued at \$100.

This result was, of course, made possible only by the remarkable proficiency of the sows, for ten pigs per sow is considered a good yield for the year. Proficiency is an essential to profits. No pig raising.

Friends.
Every man should keep a fair sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Unimpressed Youth.
"Was little baby brother once an angel?" inquired the small boy.

"I—er—I believe so."

"Well, maybe he was, but he doesn't look the part very much."—Washington Star.

Saying Things.

To say an old thing in an old way is a platitude. To say an old thing in a new way is wit. To say a new thing in an old way is a blunder. To say a new thing in a new way is art.—Life.

What She Meant.

"When I proposed to Blanche she asked me if I was a recruit."

"What did she mean?"

"She wanted to know if I had ever participated in an engagement before."—Boston Transcript.

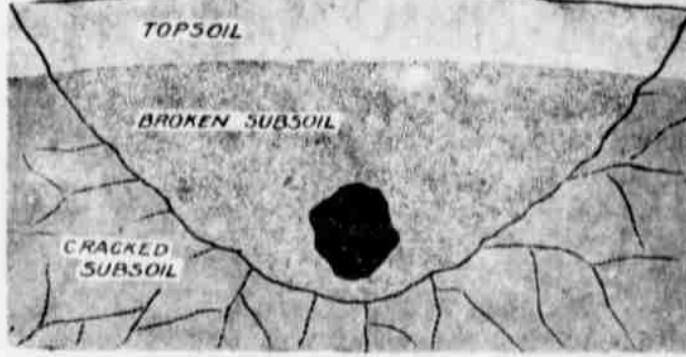
BLASTING GROUND FOR TREE PLANTING

Much has been written on how to plant a tree or trees, but if the experiences of scores of famous orchardists have any weight on the topic, then the practice of using dynamite preliminary to planting young trees has fully proved its merits.

The writer has personally seen specific examples of the value and excellence of tree planting with dynamite on a private orchard in Delaware, the

blasting for tree planting is best done in the fall, because at this time of the year it is easier to catch the subsoil in dry condition. Blasting in the spring for spring planting, however, is much better than planting in dug holes, notwithstanding the fact that the subsoil is apt to be wet or damp.

If the holes are blasted in advance of the time of setting the trees they are left without further attention until

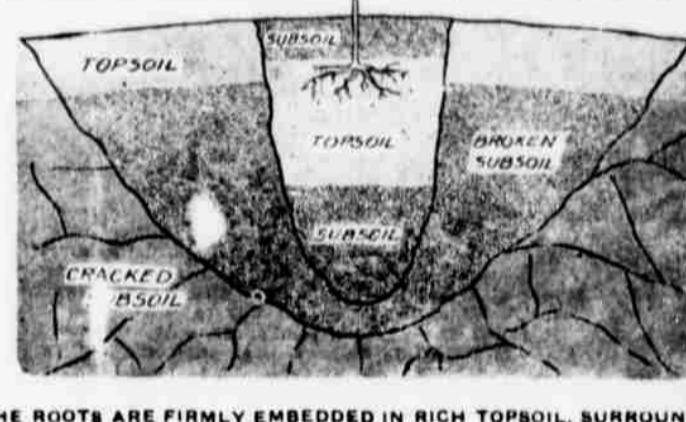


difference in growth between the undynamited tree and the tree planted in blasted ground being so unmistakably in favor of the latter that no adequate comparison could be made.

Furthermore, there are so many same and logical reasons for this method of tree planting that even the most skeptical could not fail to be convinced. Obviously when a tree has to use a large part of its energies in forcing its roots through the hard soil it can not be expected to make the same rapid growth and come into such

tree planting time, unless it is desirable to add some manure or fertilizer to be diffused through the soil. This is an excellent practice, especially in poor soil. If the earth is sour, sticky, clay, a few pounds of lime scattered in the hole will materially assist in neutralizing the clay and keeping it permanently granulated and sweet.

Immediately after the blast the soft blasted ground should be dug out down to the location of the charge, where a hole will usually be found about the size of a bushel basket. This



early bearing as a tree would that had had the ground in which it was planted thoroughly prepared by dynamiting beforehand.

No tree should be planted over hard or impacted subsoil without first resorting to blasting, so that the soil may be made open and porous. Such blasting not only creates channels, increases absorption of soil moisture and permits deeper rooting, but it also increases better growth and larger yield.

The fact that nearly all commercial orchardists use this method proves that it pays in reduced first year loss, earlier fruiting and larger and better yield.

GERMANS EXPORT DIAMONDS.

Stocks From South Africa Being Sold to Americans via Holland.

According to the Manchester Guardian, there is one export from Germany which is quite lively and very difficult to check, that of diamonds. When the war broke out a syndicate in Berlin which buys diamonds from Southwest Africa found itself with a stock on hand worth \$1,500,000. These diamonds are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium and sold via Holland to the United States. The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the American appetite for them is described as amazing.

On the declaration of war the syndicate which takes over the De Beers and Jagersfontein products had a stock of diamonds worth \$4,000,000. This already disposed of half of this stock. The Premier mine, which markets its own diamonds, has got rid of a third of its surplus. Almost all of these stones have gone to the United States.

Good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace comes. Production has as good as stopped. The mines in South Africa are closed down, their engineering staffs having been disbanded and their native laborers repatriated. Only a handful of river diggers are still at work.

Height of It.
"They say Mabel's husband is cruel to her."

Brutal! "He's never given her a chance to find fault with him since they've been married."—Baltimore American.

Two Belts.
"The belt worn by Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo shows that his girth was forty-two inches. Some belt, eh?"

"Yes, but not a circumstance to the belt that Wellington gave him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Effectual Cure.
"She wants to be a sister to me."

"You can easily get her out of that notion."

How?

"Treat her as you would a sister."—Kansas City Journal.

Didn't Have to Come.

"Don't any of your friends come to see you on visiting days?" asked the kindly old lady.

"No'm," responded No. 777,444; "they're all here wif' me."—Buffalo Express.

CARLSBAD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Official Service Station

FOR THE

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS

EXIDE BATTERY

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE IN BATTERY CHARGING AND REPAIRING, AS WELL AS TESTING AND ADJUSTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

BATTERIES EXCHANGED

CARLSBAD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Kovermann's BOOT SHOP

Carlsbad, N. M.

FIRST-CLASS COWBOY BOOTS AND SHOES

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

Give Me a Trial Order

Parcel Post Orders

All Repair Orders received by parcel post attended to promptly and postage paid to return goods.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE enables me to guarantee my work....

Saying Things.

To say an old thing in an old way is a platitude. To say an old thing in a new way is wit. To say a new thing in an old way is a blunder. To say a new thing in a new way is art.—Life.

What She Meant.

"When I proposed to Blanche she asked me if I was a recruit